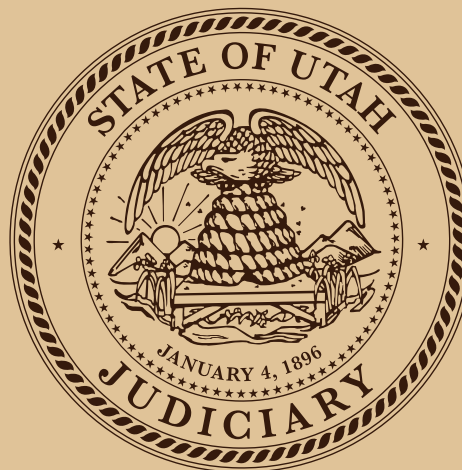


Utah State Courts



20 Annual Report To The Community
08 Our Children, Our Future.



Judges in the classroom



Students participate in a mock trial



Kids and Judges Day



Table of Contents

1 Introduction

2 Focus On Youth

- Kinship Caregivers
- Focus On Youth: Working For Future Generations
- Community Report Card Planned
- Third District Delinquency Model Court Underway

5 The Future of Justice Courts

6 Access To Justice

- New St. George Courthouse Planned
- Case Flow Management: Efficiency Equals Effectiveness

7 Improving Public Access

- Electronic Filing
- Courts Go Wireless
- Online Court Assistance Program Expands Services

8 Court Governance and Administration

- Navigating the Court System
- Utah Judicial Council

Administrative Office of the Courts

Board of Appellate Court Judges

Board of District Court Judges

Board of Juvenile Court Judges

Board of Justice Court Judges

Presiding Judges

Trial Court Executives

Judicial District Map

13 Fiscal Year 2007 Court Caseloads

Supreme Court

Court of Appeals

District Courts

Juvenile Courts

Justice Courts

Court Budget

16 Awards, Honors, and Recognition

Utah Supreme Court Justice Named

William H. Rehnquist Award Recipient

Utah State Courts Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.

www.utcourts.gov



Introduction

On behalf of our dedicated judges and court staff, we are pleased to provide the 2008 Annual Report to the Community. We welcome this opportunity to provide information on the important work taking place in courthouses across the state and hope this report will encourage you to learn more about your courts.

The objectives of this Annual Report are to help the public better understand their judicial system and to share our accomplishments from the past year and challenges for the year ahead. This year's report highlights work to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the courts—with attention on efforts to make better use of the public's time; programs that focus on children; and a proposal to reform our limited jurisdiction courts, the justice courts.

With funding from the legislature, pilot programs to improve the management of cases in the largest district and juvenile courts are underway. These programs are aimed at reducing unnecessary delays providing litigants faster closure on disputes. One such effort is the delinquency model court in the Third Juvenile Court, which has shown considerable promise in reducing the time from an offense to the time when a juvenile appears before a judge.

Honorable Christine M. Durham
Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court

Improvements in electronic filing slated for the coming year will allow attorneys and litigants to file court documents online, rather than make the trip to a courthouse. Those that do find themselves spending time in a courthouse will have the ability to stay in touch electronically through wireless Internet access installed in courtrooms and public areas.

Two-thirds of new cases in any given year are filed in the state's justice courts, which means most people who have business with the courts interact with a justice court. For the past two years, the Judicial Council has had a committee working on ways to further improve the Justice Court system. Though advances have been made with justice courts in education, record keeping, and technology, questions remain as to independence of justice court judges. The Judicial Council will be recommending structural solutions for these issues during the 2008 Legislative Session.

In closing, we express our appreciation to Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr., and members of the Legislature for their continued support of Utah's court system.

Daniel J. Becker
Utah State Court Administrator



Honorable Christine M. Durham
Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court



Daniel J. Becker
Utah State Court Administrator



Kinship Caregivers

Between 1990 and 2000, Utah experienced a 208 percent increase in the number of children being raised by relatives. Today, there are approximately 42,000 Utah children who are living in homes headed by relatives. Whether it is an aunt, uncle, or grandparent, these kinship caregivers are often unaware of the help and services available to them.

In an effort to better assist kinship caregivers, the Utah State Courts are working with community organizations through the court's Community Support for Kinship Caregiver Subcommittee. This past year, the subcommittee members have formed an alliance with the Children's Service Society of Utah to expand the society's Grandfamilies' website. Grandfamilies is a support program for grandparents, aunts, and uncles raising a relative's child.

The Grandfamilies website at www.cssutah.org is a central source of information for kinship caregivers living in Salt Lake and Tooele counties. With the aid of LDS Philanthropic Foundation and the R. Harold Burton Foundation, the website has been expanded and enhanced to include information about programs and services available to kinship caregivers. By addressing the needs of kinship caregivers, the children will receive the best care possible.



Focus On Youth: Working For Future Generations

At the very least, children should be raised in a healthy and secure environment. They should be allowed to learn, to grow, and to be happy. The Utah State Courts, especially juvenile courts, often become involved in the lives of families when a child is abused or neglected, when they break the law, or when the family structure falls apart. Utah places a high premium on keeping families together by providing needed services. Following are highlights of some of the court's programs that address children and their well being.

Divorce Orientation and Education for Parents

Support of a child's emotional well being during and after a divorce is the impetus behind the Divorce Orientation and Education for Parents class. Divorcing parents are required by law to attend the class when they have biological children under the age of 18. Instructors help parents understand how and why conflict between parents creates stress for children and encourage parents to decrease the conflict their children are exposed to. Topics discussed in the class include helping children adjust to divorce, grieving stages common to divorce, and parental behavior that promotes self esteem in children.

Divorce Education for Children

When adults go through a divorce there are programs available to assist them to make the transition. But what about the children? The Third District Court has initiated a Divorce Education for Children Pilot Program. The program is available for children 9- to 12-years old whose parents have filed for divorce. The two-hour course provides children with skills they can use to express their feelings to parents. The class includes role playing and age appropriate games that outline divorce scenarios. Mental health professionals teach the children's class with assistance from state court judges and commissioners. The curriculum helps children identify feelings common in divorce, while teaching communication skills that empower them to express their feelings.



Divorce Mediation

The law requires all parties involved in a contested divorce to attend mediation before going to court. Divorcing parties must participate in at least one mediation session in an attempt to resolve the dispute. Mediation encourages collaborative problem solving and provides an environment for open communication. Resolving disputes amicably is especially critical in divorce matters when children are involved.

Child Welfare Mediation

The goal of the Child Welfare Mediation Program is to serve the best interests of a child while supporting parental rights and responsibilities. The program is an alternative to traditional litigation in child welfare matters and allows a quicker response to the needs of children and families.

Mediation encourages early, appropriate settlements that protect the child's interests. Mediation also preserves the dignity and involvement of family members and gives them an opportunity to express their viewpoints.

Mental Health Court for Kids

Juvenile courts in Utah's First and Third Judicial Districts are engaged in a unique approach to assist juvenile offenders who are charged with a non-violent crime and have a diagnosable mental illness. The program, known as Mental Health Court, is a collaborative approach between criminal justice, juvenile justice, mental health, substance abuse, human services, and school districts to provide support and treatment to the youth and their families.

Goals of Mental Health Court are to promote community safety, increase early identification, promote access to services and treatment programs, and promote community-based support

systems for the youth and their family members. The benefits include improved self esteem and behavior in clients, improved school work, and a decrease in delinquency referrals.

Mental Health Court consists of three phases that require the youth to have regular contact with the court. The court's probation officer works closely with the youth to ensure they are taking prescribed medications, attending school, receiving treatment, and complying with court orders.

"These are great kids. They work hard to do the best they can," said First District Juvenile Court Judge Larry Jones. "We're just trying to give them more tools to succeed."

Restorative Justice

Juvenile Court strongly supports having a young offender take personal responsibility for restoring a victim's loss as an essential part of rehabilitation. One way the court is able to successfully implement this approach is through the work of the Restorative Justice Committee—also known as RESTA.

RESTA works closely with community partners to compensate victims of crime, develop successful youth work programs, and teach youth skills to avoid repeat offenses. The court's community partners employ the youth offenders to assist with everything from restoring vegetation in a National Forest to harvesting vegetables in a community garden to painting over graffiti in a local park.

During fiscal year 2007, youth offenders paid nearly \$858,000 in restitution to victims. In addition, youth offenders performed nearly 656,000 hours of community service. This proactive approach to restoring justice is just one way the juvenile courts are working to rehabilitate youth.



Community Report Card Planned

Though report cards are a part of every student's life, they aren't typically part of the court's reporting process. But that will change in 2008 when Utah juvenile courts issue their first Report Card to the Community.

Juvenile courts are charged with protecting communities, holding offenders accountable, and working with offenders to cease delinquent behavior so they become contributing members of society.

The report card will provide information to the public on how effective the juvenile courts are meeting their goals and objectives. The six measures to be reported on pertain to delinquency cases and will include the following: per capita rate of juvenile offenders; restitution owed and paid; community service hours ordered and performed; percentage of positive drug tests; number of felony, misdemeanor, and status offenses; and recidivism rates.

Look for the Report Card to the Community in the *Deseret Morning News*, *The Salt Lake Tribune*, and at www.utcourts.gov in the spring of 2008.

Third District Delinquency Model Court Underway

Two judges in Third District Juvenile Court—Judge Sharon McCully and Judge Christine Decker—are paving the way to reduce juvenile crime as part of a Delinquency Model Court Program.

The pilot program focuses on three of the 16 key principles released in 2005 by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to improve the nation's juvenile delinquency courts. The pilot program is funded by a grant from Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.

The three key principles being addressed are:

1. Provide qualified and adequately compensated legal representation for youth charged in delinquency court.
2. Render timely and just decisions and trials without continuances.
3. Review each delinquent youth as long as the youth is involved in the juvenile justice system.

The Model Delinquency Guidelines Project Committee, chaired by Judge McCully, is guiding the project. The committee consists of Juvenile Court judges, court clerks, court management, probation officers, prosecutors, public defenders, and law enforcement.

Since December 2006, the committee has met to determine how best to move delinquency cases through the system with fewer delays while maintaining the quality of justice. Key changes to the system include parallel processing, electronic information transfer, and use of CARE—the juvenile court's care tracking system—by all parties involved.

The Model Court Program is seeing encouraging results. Preliminary outcomes show that the median number of days from offense to arraignment drop considerably in the model courts when compared with traditional courts. Juvenile Court Administrator Ray Wahl noted that the quicker the kids go before a judge the more likely they won't be repeat offenders.

The court has contracted with the University of Utah's Center of Criminal Justice to evaluate the program's progress by conducting surveys of youth, parents, and victims. The results will be available in early 2008.



The Future of Justice Courts

In the public's eye, a court is a court and whether it is operated by a city, county, or state may not be of much note. But from an operational standpoint, the differences are notable. How judges are hired and retained, the qualifications for judicial office, as well as the type of cases heard by a Justice Court varies significantly from a District Court.

Justice Courts are established by counties and municipalities and have the authority to handle class B and C misdemeanors, infractions, violations of ordinances, and small claims cases. Justice Court jurisdictions are determined by the boundaries of local government entities, which also are responsible for hiring judges for the local courts.

Justice Courts have faced increasing criticism over the past few years on several fronts. For example, justice courts have been accused of existing to produce revenue instead of justice. Justice Court judges have faced criticism for handing down disproportionate and erratic sentences, while the selection process for judges is seen as overtly political. While the truth of these claims can be debated, there exists genuine citizen uncertainty over the quality of justice delivered in Justice Courts.

Even if all of the anecdotal accounts of Justice Court irregularities were to be debunked, suspicions about the independence of justice courts and their single-minded allegiance to the rule of law would likely endure because the cities and counties that sponsor justice courts—unlike the state and federal governments—do not have an independent judicial branch of government. Although many cities and counties have implemented measures to insulate their justice courts from the influence of mayors, councils, and commissioners, real separation of power is largely illusory.

In July 2005, the Judicial Council discussed these and other concerns and voted to form a committee to study the issues. The result was the formation of the Justice Court Study Committee chaired by Utah Supreme Court Justice Ronald E. Nehring.

The committee met almost monthly to study and review Justice Court operations. The committee worked on issues of judicial independence, public trust and confidence, and local government involvement.

At the May 2007 meeting of the Judicial Council, the committee presented an interim report, which addressed obstacles faced by Justice Courts and proposed solutions to the problems. The Judicial Council gave the committee the go ahead to meet with various stakeholders and community groups in order to share the recommendations and receive feedback.

After incorporating feedback, the committee presented the following recommendations at the Judicial Council's November 2007 meeting: pay Justice Court judges through the state rather than the city or county; appoint Justice Court judges through a local selection committee; transition to full-time Justice Court judges; require Justice Court judges to stand for retention election; provide for a six-year term for Justice Court judges; and establish a minimum education requirement of a four-year college degree.

The Judicial Council will support legislation during the 2008 session that, if approved, will begin the transition to implementing these recommendations. If the legislation is approved, the outcome will be more judicial independence for justice courts.



New St. George Courthouse Planned

Fifth District Court is scheduled to break ground on a new St. George courthouse in February 2008.

The new 93,000 sq. ft. courthouse will be built on Tabernacle Street in the city's downtown historic district and will feature a historical design with a red sandstone exterior and colonial-style columns. The interior woodwork will be a traditional design with a historic motif. The six acres of space will allow ample parking for the public.

The three-story courthouse will be designed by VCBO Architects as a linear structure similar in configuration to the Gordon R. Hall Courthouse in Tooele. The courthouse will house eight finished courtrooms, offices for district court, juvenile court, juvenile probation, the Office of the Guardian Ad Litem, and mediation. In addition, the Federal Magistrate will rent office and court space in the facility.

The property for the courthouse was acquired by the state through a unique three-way trade between the state, city, and school district. Ownership of the current courthouse facility will eventually be transferred to the city of St. George.

The total cost of the courthouse is \$29 million and is scheduled for completion in August 2009.



Case Flow Management: Efficiency Equals Effectiveness

More than 225,100 cases were filed in Utah's district courts and nearly 48, 400 in juvenile courts in FY 2006-2007. With this number of new cases entering the court system annually, the task of managing cases to ensure timely justice is no small feat. Though the court strives to provide the tools judges and their staff need to best manage their caseload, there is always an interest in finding ways to improve the process.

During the 2007 Legislative session, legislators established a case flow management pilot project in the Third Judicial District for a two-year period. Case flow management techniques can be used to ensure the timely flow of cases through the court system in a manner that promotes justice. The legislation instructed the courts to hire a case management program coordinator in both the district and juvenile courts to—among other things—evaluate the court's case management practices for efficiency and effectiveness.

In District Court, the Case Flow Management Steering Committee, chaired by Third District Court Judge Shelia McCleve, is looking at how cases flow through the court system to determine if improvements need to be made. The focus in District Court is on civil cases since the time frames in these cases are not as well defined as they are in criminal cases.

The Third District Juvenile Court has also organized a Steering Committee under the direction of Presiding Judge Elizabeth Lindsley to explore best practice case management strategies. The committee is reviewing how delinquency cases progress through the court. In addition, the committee is reviewing case management reports that need to be developed in CARE to assist in the evaluation. The committee plans to identify two or three areas to consider for best practice approaches in moving cases and reducing delays.

Although case flow processing issues are being evaluated by the committee, timeliness has been identified by most Third District Court judges for review. But it's not just about timeliness. "We also need to ask the youth, family, and victims if this approach is working," said State Juvenile Court Administrator Ray Wahl. "There's not only a quantitative aspect to serving justice, but a qualitative aspect as well."



Electronic Filing

The Utah State Courts are preparing to take a significant technology step forward with the implementation of electronic filing or e-filing. Rather than physically filing a court document at the courthouse, an attorney or self-represented litigant will be able to file the court document online. The court has been testing e-filing and in FY 2006-2007 about 23,500 collection cases were filed electronically.

The impact of e-filing will be substantial. The courts expect to see a savings in clerical staff time by reducing time spent entering data, copying files, answering telephone calls, and issuing court notices. Individuals filing documents will experience added convenience through greater access to court documents and scheduling information, as well as a reduction in the number of trips to the courthouse.

With technological advancements comes the need for caution. The court is examining e-filing from a security standpoint to guarantee that documents filed online remain secure. Plus, the court must protect confidential information by educating those filing the documents to redact personal identification information, such as names of minor children, medical records, and victim information. The court must also be able to assure the public that court filings are authentic.

The Utah State Courts are well on their way to making e-filing a reality in 2008 and joining the worldwide move to a paperless society.

Courts Go Wireless

The Utah State Courts began adding wireless Internet access to courtrooms and other public areas in August 2007. The first courthouse to go wireless was the Scott. M. Matheson Courthouse in Salt Lake City. This new service allows attorneys, potential jurors, media, and the general public to stay in touch and informed while doing business at the court.



Online Court Assistance Program Expands Services

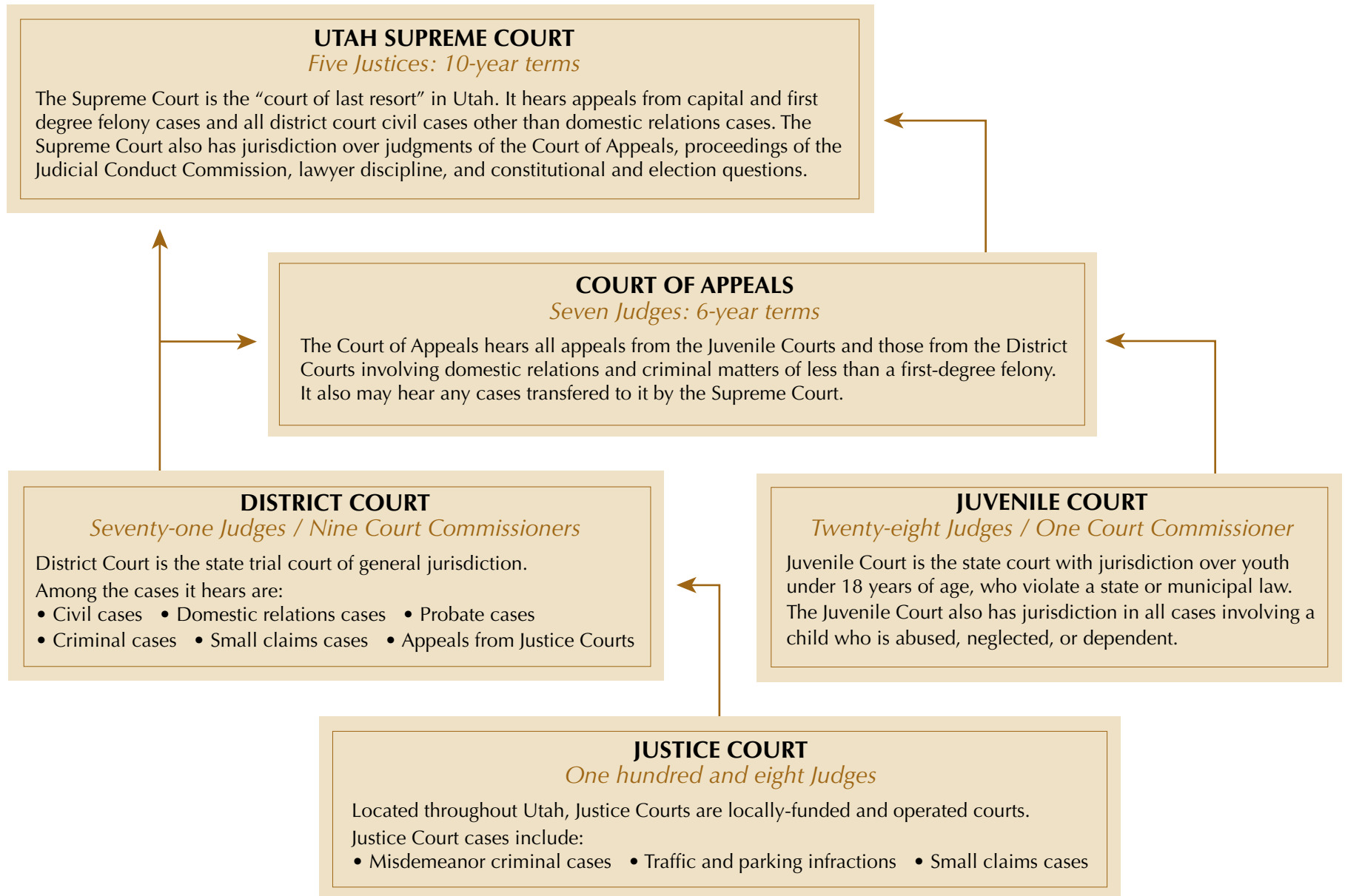
The Utah State Court continually strives to update and improve its Online Court Assistance Program—also known as OCAP. The website, which is located at www.utcourts.gov/ocap, provides individuals with the information needed to prepare court documents in cases concerning divorce, paternity, protective orders, civil stalking, guardianship of a minor, and landlord-tenant issues.

During the fall of 2007, the court added a new feature to the site to help court-appointed guardians and conservators. A guardian is a person or institution appointed by the court to make decisions about the care of another. The web page has step-by-step help for guardians or conservators to create the reporting documents that are required by law. Everything from status reports to inventory and annual accounting information can be completed online through a password protected site.

The OCAP is just one way the state courts are helping the public better access justice.



Navigating the Court System





Utah Judicial Council

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, *chair, Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge Gary D. Stott, *vice chair, Fourth District Court*
 Judge J. Mark Andrus, *Second District Juvenile Court*
 Judge Judith S.H. Atherton, *Third District Court*
 Judge William Barrett, *Third District Court*
 Judge Hans Chamberlain, *Fifth District Juvenile Court*
 Judge Michael Kwan, *Taylorsville Justice Court*
 Judge Michael D. Lyon, *Second District Court*
 Judge Brendan P. McCullagh, *West Valley City Justice Court*
 Justice Ronald E. Nehring, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge Gregory K. Orme, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Judge G. A. "Jody" Petry, *Uintah County Justice Court*
 Judge G. Michael Westfall, *Fifth District Court*
 Scott Sabey, Esq., *Utah State Bar Representative*
 Daniel J. Becker, *secretariat, State Court Administrator*



Administrative Office of the Courts

The Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for organizing and administering all of the non-judicial offices of the Utah State Courts. Activities include implementing the standards, policies, and rules established by the Utah Judicial Council. The Court Administrator Act provides for the appointment of a State Court Administrator with duties and responsibilities outlined in the Utah Code. Appellate, district, juvenile, and justice court administrators and local court executives assist the state court administrator in performing these duties and responsibilities. Also assisting the state court administrator are personnel in finance, human resources, internal audit, judicial education, law, planning, public information, rules, and technology. Mediators, Office of the Guardian ad Litem, a District Court capital case law clerk, and a Juvenile Court law clerk are also based in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

For more information on Utah's State Court System, go to www.utcourts.gov.



The Utah Judicial Council directs the activities of all Utah state courts. The Judicial Council is responsible for adopting uniform rules for the administration of all courts in the state, setting standards for judicial performance, court facilities, support services, and judicial and nonjudicial personnel. The Judicial Council holds monthly meetings typically at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse in Salt Lake City. These meetings are open to the public. For dates and locations of Judicial Council meetings, go to www.utcourts.gov/admin/judcncl/sched.htm.

2007-2008 Utah Judicial Council – Front Row: Judge Judith S.H. Atherton, Judge J. Mark Andrus, Utah State Court Administrator Daniel J. Becker, Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, Judge Gary D. Stott, Utah State Bar Representative Scott Sabey, Esq., Judge G.A. "Jody" Petry, Judge Michael Kwan

Back Row: Judge Michael D. Lyon, Judge Brendan P. McCullagh, Judge William Barrett, Judge Hans Q. Chamberlain, Judge G. Michael Westfall, Justice Ronald E. Nehring

Not pictured: Judge Gregory K. Orme



Court Of Appeals Marks Twenty Years

The Utah Court of Appeals marked 20 years of operation in 2007. The Court of Appeals was created to reduce appellate delay. In 1987, when the Court of Appeals began hearing cases, the Utah Supreme Court had a backlog of about 1,000 cases. About 500 of these cases were transferred to the Court of Appeals for disposition.

The Court of Appeals hears all appeals from Juvenile Court along with appeals from District Court that involve domestic relations (divorce, annulment, property division, child custody, support, visitation, adoption and paternity), and criminal matters of less than a first degree. The Court of Appeals also reviews appeals of administrative proceedings by state agencies and hears cases transferred by the Utah Supreme Court.

Law prohibits all seven members of the Court of Appeals from sitting on the bench at once; therefore the court sits and renders judgment on rotating panels of three judges. Though the Court of Appeals conducts sessions at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse, it also travels several times throughout the year to different regions of the state to allow the public an opportunity to learn more about the court.

Photo Above – Seated (l-r): Judge James Z. Davis and Judge Russell W. Bench **Standing (l-r):** Judge William A. Thorne, Jr., Judge Pamela T. Greenwood, Judge Judith M. Billings, Judge Gregory K. Orme, and Judge Carolyn McHugh



Utah State Courts Boards of Judges

The Utah State Courts has four boards of judges representing each court level. The boards propose and adopt court rules, serve as liaison between local courts and the Judicial Council, and plan budget and legislative priorities.

Board of Appellate Court Judges

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, *chair, Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge Russell W. Bench, *Presiding Judge, Utah Court of Appeals*
 Judge Judith M. Billings, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Judge James Z. Davis, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Justice Matthew B. Durrant, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge Pamela T. Greenwood, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Judge Carolyn B. McHugh, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Justice Ronald E. Nehring, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge Gregory K. Orme, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Justice Jill N. Parrish, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge William A. Thorne, Jr., *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Justice Michael J. Wilkins, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Matty Branch, *board staff, Appellate Court Administrator*



Utah Supreme Court

Photo Above – (l-r) Associate Chief Justice Michael J. Wilkins, Justice Matthew B. Durrant, Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, Justice Ronald Nehring, Justice Jill N. Parrish



Presiding Judges

The presiding judge is elected by a majority vote of judges from the court or district and is responsible for effective court operation. The presiding judge implements and enforces rules, policies, and directions of the Judicial Council and often schedules calendars and case assignments.

During the past few years, the Utah State Courts have embarked on an initiative to better define and strengthen the role of the presiding judges. This process has included review and revision of existing rules and statutes, along with training that is designed to enhance the judge's skills in handling administrative duties.

Presiding Judges

Utah Supreme Court-Chief Justice Christine M. Durham
 Court of Appeals-Judge Russell W. Bench
 First District Court-Judge Thomas Willmore
 First District Juvenile Court-Judge Larry Jones
 Second District Court-Judge Glen Dawson
 Second District Juvenile Court-Judge Kathleen Nelson
 Third District Court-Judge Robert Hilder
 Third District Juvenile Court-Judge Elizabeth Lindsley
 Fourth District Court-Judge Derek Pullan
 Fourth District Juvenile Court-Judge Sterling Sainsbury
 Fifth District Court-Judge G. Michael Westfall
 Fifth District Juvenile Court-Judge Thomas Higbee
 Sixth District Court-Judge Wallace A. Lee
 Sixth District Juvenile Court-Judge Paul Lyman
 Seventh District Court-Judge Lyle R. Anderson
 Seventh District Juvenile Court-Judge Scott Johansen
 Eighth District Court-Judge John Anderson
 Eighth District Juvenile Court-Judge Larry Steele

Board of District Court Judges

Judge Lynn Payne, *chair, Eighth District Court*
 Judge John C. Backlund, *Fourth District Court*
 Judge Ben Hadfield, *First District Court*
 Judge Ernest W. Jones, *Second District Court*
 Judge Thomas L. Kay, *Second District Court*
 Judge Howard Maetani, *Fourth District Court*
 Judge Paul Maughan, *Third District Court*
 Judge David L. Mower, *Sixth District Court*
 Judge Anthony B. Quinn, *Third District Court*
 Judge Randall N. Skanchy, *Third District Court*
 Debra Moore, *board staff, District Court Administrator*

Board of Juvenile Court Judges

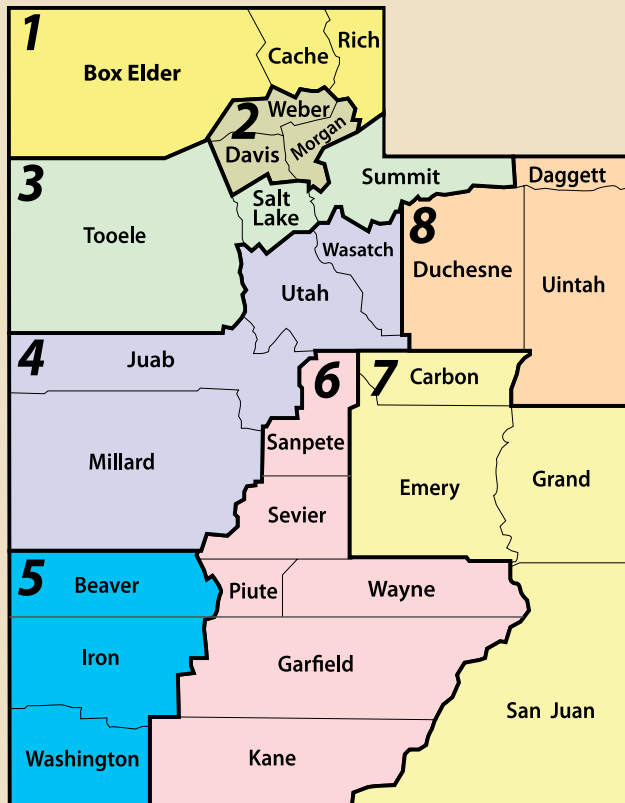
Judge Thomas M. Higbee, *chair, Fifth District Juvenile Court*
 Judge Charles Behrens, *Third District Juvenile Court*
 Judge Scott Johansen, *Seventh District Juvenile Court*
 Judge Kathleen Nelson, *Second District Juvenile Court*
 Judge Dane Nolan, *Third District Juvenile Court*
 Judge Mary Noonan, *Fourth District Juvenile Court*
 Judge Stephen Van Dyke, *Second District Juvenile Court*
 Ray Wahl, *board staff, Juvenile Court Administrator*

Board of Justice Court Judges

Judge Jerald L. Jensen, *chair, Davis County and Sunset City Justice Courts*
 Judge Joseph M. Bean, *Syracuse Justice Court*
 Judge Ronald R. Hare, *Millard County and Fillmore City Justice Courts*
 Judge Michael Kwan, *Taylorsville City Justice Court*
 Judge David C. Marx, *Hyde Park and North Logan City Justice Courts*
 Judge Brendan P. McCullagh, *West Valley City Justice Court*
 Judge G. A. "Jody" Petry, *Uintah County Justice Court*
 and Naples City Justice Court
 Judge Clair Poulson, *Duchesne County Justice Court*
 Judge John Sandberg, *Clearfield and Clinton City Justice Courts*
 Richard Schwermer, *board staff, Assistant State Court Administrator*



Judicial Districts



Trial Court Executives

The Utah State Courts' trial court executives are responsible for day-to-day supervision of non-judicial administration of the courts. Duties include hiring and supervising staff, developing and managing a budget, managing facilities, managing court calendars, and developing and managing court security plans.

Appellate Courts-Matty Branch

First District and Juvenile Courts-Sharon Hancey

Second District Court-Sylvester Daniels

Second District Juvenile Court-Beani Martinez

Third District Court-Peggy Gentles

Third District Juvenile Court-Bruce Thomas

Fourth District Court-Paul Vance

Fourth District Juvenile Court-James Peters







Fifth District and Juvenile Courts-Rick Davis

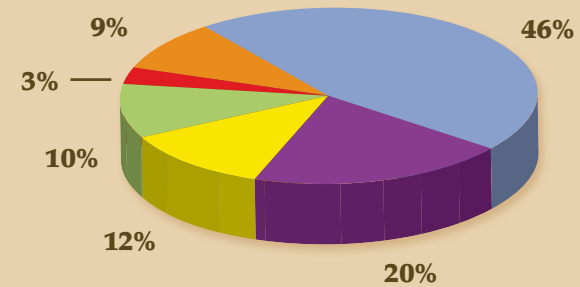
Sixth District and Juvenile Courts-Brent Bowcutt

Seventh District and Juvenile Courts-Bill Engle

Eighth District and Juvenile Courts-Russell Pearson

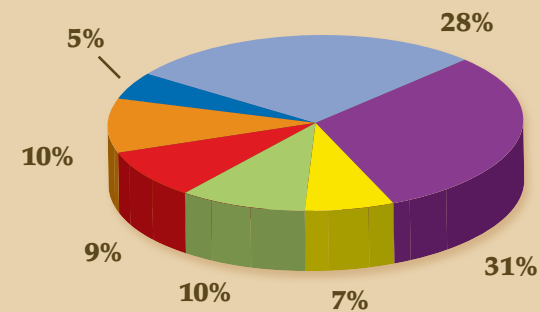
FY 2007 Supreme Court Filings

 Civil Appeals	262
 Writ of Certiorari	112
 Interlocutory Appeals	67
 Criminal Appeals	56
 Rule Making	19
 Other	48
<hr/>	
Total Filings	564
Total FY07 Dispositions	630



FY 2007 Court of Appeals Filings

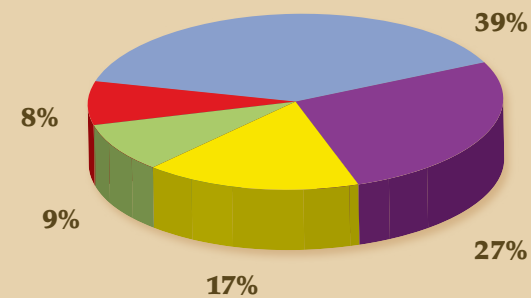
 Civil Appeals	262
 Criminal Appeals	274
 Administrative Agency	65
 Interlocutory Appeals	94
 Domestic Civil Appeals	86
 Juvenile Appeals	91
 Other	50
<hr/>	
Total Filings	922
Total FY07 Dispositions	848





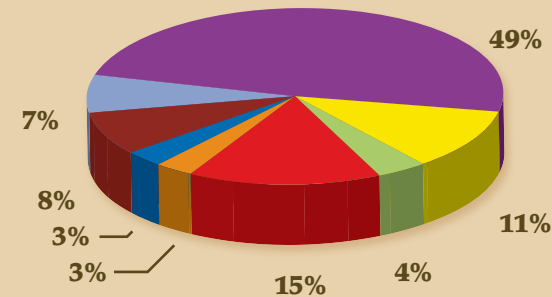
FY 2007 District Court Filings and Dispositions

	Filings	Dispositions
Civil	87,191	90,056
Traffic	61,451	67,003
Criminal	38,529	43,164
Domestic	19,718	19,967
Small Claims	17,952	18,626
Other	332	250
Total	225,173	239,066



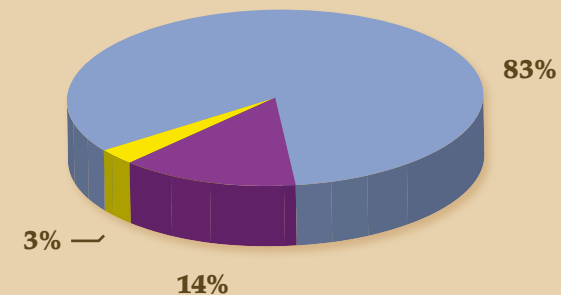
CY 2007 Juvenile Court Referrals

	Referrals
Felonies	3,244
Misdemeanors	23,859
Contempt	5,469
Infractions	1,974
Juvenile Status	7,339
Traffic	1,374
Adult Offenses	1,427
Dependency-Neglect-Abuse	3,675
Total	48,361



FY 2007 Justice Court Filings and Dispositions

	Filings	Dispositions
Traffic	482,205	511,217
Misdemeanor	83,024	87,720
Small Claims	16,370	15,623
Total	581,599	614,560

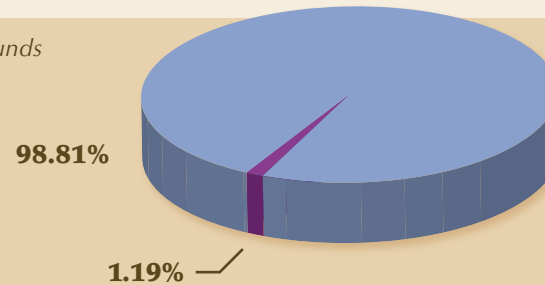




FY 2007 Annual Judicial Budget *as Part of State of Utah Budget*

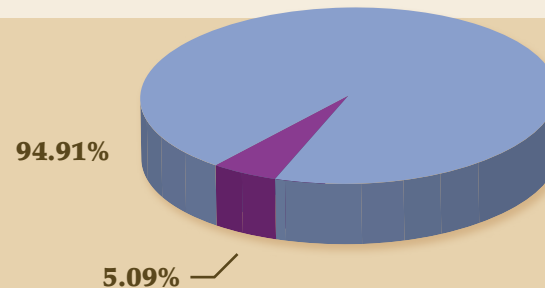
Judicial Budget	\$131,196,700	appropriated FY 2008 budget
State Budget	\$11,056,308,700	appropriated FY 2008 budget

All Funds Including General Funds & Federal Funds



General Funds Only

Judicial Budget	\$112,833,700	appropriated FY 2008 budget
State Budget	\$2,217,516,300	appropriated FY 2008 budget



*"What distinguishes
a truly free society
from all others is
an independent
judiciary and a
free press"* —Former
broadcast journalist
Edward R. Murrow
(1908-1965)





Awards, Honors, and Recognition

Daniel J. Becker, *court administrator*,
Utah Justice Courts, 2007 Amicus Curiae Award

Richard Bird, *management analyst*, AOC,
and **Bunny Neuenschwander**, *managing court reporter*,
Third District Court, Records Quality Award

Lisa Collins, *clerk of court*,
Court of Appeals, Meritorious Service Award

Vickie Conner, *lead clerk*,
West Jordan Courthouse, Meritorious Service Award

Diane Cowdrey, *education director*,
AOC, 2006 Distinguished Service Award,
National Center for State Courts

Paul Emfield, *probation officer*,
formerly with Second District Juvenile Court,
Volunteer Award, Ogden City Community Police

Honorable Shauna Graves-Robertson, *Salt Lake County
Justice Court*, Racial Justice Award, YWCA

F. John Hill, Esq., *Salt Lake Legal Defender Association*,
2007 Amicus Curiae Award

Honorable David C. Marx, *Hyde Park and North Logan City
Justice Courts*, 2007 Justice Court Service Award

Ellen Maycock, Esq., *Kruse Landa Maycock & Ricks, LLC*,
Service to the Courts Award

Scott Maxwell, *coordinator*, First District Drug Court,
Mandy Saunders, *probation officer*, First District Court,
and **Kim Nielsen**, *probation officer*, First District Court,
commendations, Logan City Police Department

Honorable Brendan McCullagh, *West Valley City Justice Court*,
Quality of Justice Award

Honorable Dean Olsen, *Springville Justice Court*,
2007 Justice Court of the Year Award

Diana Olsen, *lead deputy court clerk*,
Third District Juvenile Court, Meritorious Service Award

Honorable Gregory Orme, *Utah Court of Appeals*,
Distinguished Judge of the Year Award, Utah State Bar

Honorable Lynn H. Sadler, *Summit County Justice Court*,
2007 Justice Court Judge of the Year Award

Honorable Sandra Peuler, *Third District Court Judge*, Distinguished Judge of the Year Award, Utah State Bar

Blanca Tillman, *probation officer*,
Second District Juvenile Court, Meritorious Service Award

Tooele County Drug Court Team,
Terry Bates, Michael Hansen, and Jerry Mora,
Service to the Courts Award

Utah State Courts' 2007 Annual Report to the Community,
Golden Spike Award

Utah State Courts' 2007 Strategic Communication Plan,
Golden Spike Award

Paul Vance, *trial court executive*,
Fourth District Court, Judicial Administration Award

Judges Who Retired From the Bench In 2007

Judge Darwin Hansen, *Second District Court*
Judge Bruce K. Halliday, *Seventh District Court*
Judge Gordon Low, *First District Court*
Judge Anthony Schofield, *Fourth District Court*

In Memoriam

Honorable Franklyn B. Matheson, *Third District Juvenile Court*, retired
Honorable Judith F. Whitmer, *Second District Juvenile Court*, retired

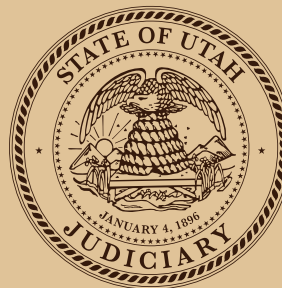


William H. Rehnquist Award Recipient

Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice Christine M. Durham received the 2007 William H. Rehnquist Award for Judicial Excellence from the National Center for State Courts. The Rehnquist Award is one of the most prestigious judicial honors in the country and is presented annually to a state court judge who exemplifies the highest level of judicial excellence, integrity, fairness, and professional ethics. Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court John G. Roberts presented the award to Chief Justice Durham at a ceremony on Nov. 15 in Washington, D.C.

“Chief Justice Durham has demonstrated her commitment to public service, judicial education, and the cause of justice throughout her 25 years on the Utah Supreme Court. She reflects those qualities that Chief Justice Rehnquist valued during his distinguished career,” said Chief Justice Roberts.

NCSC President Mary C. McQueen said the nominating committee selected Chief Justice Durham because of her “innovative leadership style and her contributions to advancing judicial branch education not only in Utah, but nationally.” She is noted for developing interactive education programs in content areas that until then did not have curriculum, such as domestic violence, child witness testimony, and scientific evidence.



Administrative Office of the Courts
450 South State
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-0241
(801) 578-3800
www.utcourts.gov